

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
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MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"COMPARE THE WORK"

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
Des Vaux Rd. Centl.
Phone 47.

No. 18,700. 號百七千八萬一第 日九十月三年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1918. 一拜禮 號九十二月四年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
"PORTLAND CEMENT."
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
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* * *

BRANDY.

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OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

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**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**
12, 16, and 20 Bore; loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing, 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
U.S.A. Air Rifles.

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WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
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STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Quaint Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1218. 1908

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " 10 "
9.00	" " " " " 15 "
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6.50 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.20 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
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Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

Season and lunch tickets available for all
cars not already full, running at the time
shown in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprode. Order representing Bank
Notes

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 1843

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
KANTON (Tsi Sha Tau)																
SHEN LUNG	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Sham Chun	dep.	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Panling	dep.	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Tai Po	dep.	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
Shatin	dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Yuenfai	dep.	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Hung Hom	dep.	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
KOW LOON	dep.	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTOR-VICTROLA

The Great Home Entertainer.

Prices

33

to

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Prices

33

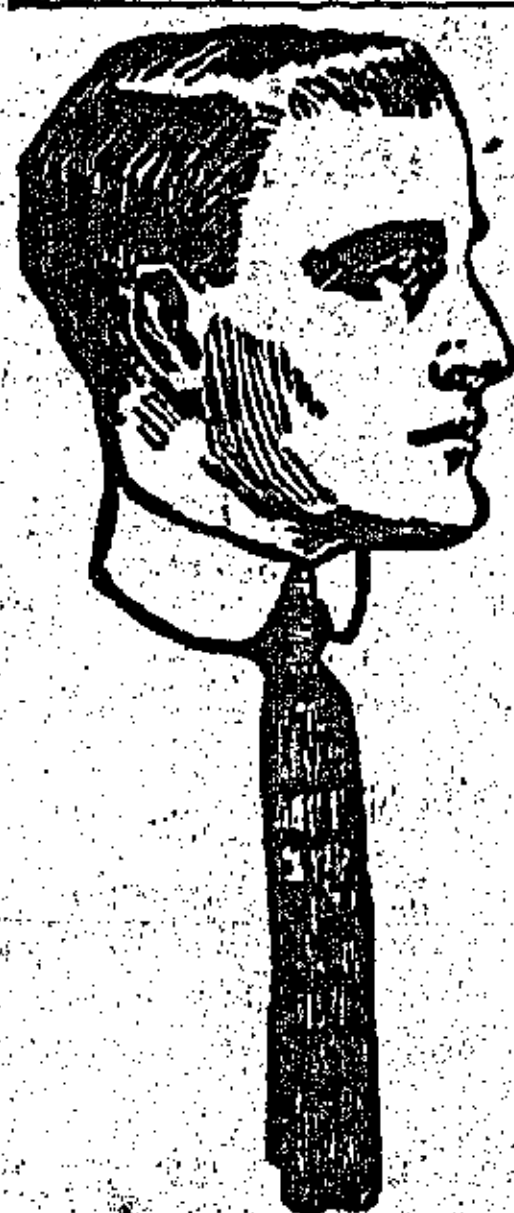
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20% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MOUTRIE'S

Exclusive Agents.



OUR TIES

are designed to please the eye and please the men who wear them—and they are doing it.

New designs in printed and spot foulard silk Ties for Bows and Knots have just arrived.

MACKINTOSH

a CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

EPICURES A REALLY DELICIOUS SMALL CIGAR

in Boxes 25 \$2.

REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING

in Boxes of 50 \$4.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

IN AID OF ITALIAN WAR CHARITIES.

A MAGNIFICENT WAR FILM OF THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Taken under the direction of the Italian Army, entitled

"FROM THE MOUNTAINS

TO THE SEA,"

in 5 Parts,

WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY.

9:15 p.m.

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle \$3.
Stalls \$2.
Pit \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors Half-Price.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

THE FAR EAST.

DR. MORRISON'S ADDRESS ON THE OUTLOOK.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, official adviser to the Chinese Government, delivered an address at Melbourne on the Far Eastern problem. He said that sooner or later the development of this problem would compel the earnest attention of every thoughtful Australian. Only two weeks distance from the Australian shores lay China, with four-and-a-half million square miles of territory and 325,000,000 people, with an annual increase greater than the population of Australia. China was endowed with every natural gift, and embraced the richest area of unexploited country on the earth's surface at the present time. Although such a country lay within such a short distance of Australia the Australians took little interest in it. Prudence should suggest that our people should do their best to bring their products to such a market. China was practically a free-trade country. The import duties were only nominally 5 per cent, and actually less than 4 per cent. What a favourable tariff this was for Australian products.

Dr. Morrison then dealt with China's relations with Russia, America, Great Britain and Japan. With regard to Russia, China, with her unlanded border line running for thousands of miles alongside Russian territory, had always been afraid of her powerful military neighbour. On the part of Russia there had been the constant fear of an influx of Chinese into Siberia, and measures had been taken to prevent this. Now that Russia had been destroyed by the action of anarchists this influx could go on unchecked.

AMERICA'S ASSISTANCE.

Regarding America, her policy for a long time past had been to uplift the people of China. She had worked continuously in this direction. Schools and colleges had been erected by American philanthropists for the education of the Chinese. Two million pounds sterling out of 25,000,000 of the American Boxer indemnity had been diverted towards the education of Chinese in America. There were 1,350 Chinese students in Harvard, Yale and other American colleges. Great activity had also been shown by America in developing trade with China. Relations had not always been so harmonious. In 1905, owing to the insensate stupidity with which the immigration laws had been administered in New York, widespread indignation was created in China, with the result that the greatest boycott ever known in the world took place at the expense of America. This caused a loss to American manufacturers of 25,000,000 sterling. The boycott also had the effect of bringing the Chinese people together in a greater measure than ever happened before. It awakened them to the consciousness of their nationality.

BRITISH RELATIONS.

Great Britain's relations with China were on the whole good. The British Government in all its dealings with the Chinese Government had loyally carried out its obligations. The position of Great Britain was predominant at the present time, and our efforts should be to retain the predominance. Dr. Morrison paid a tribute to the work of the British Minister at Peking, Sir John Jordan, whose knowledge of finance was almost unrivalled, and who retained the entire confidence of the Chinese people. He eulogised the work of the British Consuls in China, who held an unblemished record of 80 years' service, and also the work of the British missionaries. Travellers in China were never more than five days' distance from one of these missionary stations.

Referring to Japan, Dr. Morrison paid a high tribute to the work done in Korea, to the activity displayed in China, and the constant improvements of Japan's relations with China. Terachi, the Japanese Governor-General in Korea, had been the promoter of Korea. The work he had done there was equal to any reconstruction work ever done in the world. Japan contained 55,000,000 people with the result that the greatest increase at the rate of 680,000 a year, number equalling the population of Queensland. They had gained a great accession of strength by adding Korea, with its 17,000,000 people, to the Japanese Empire. There were now 125,000 Japanese in China. In Tsingtau, the former German possession in China, which had now fallen into the hands of Japan, there were 10 Englishmen and 16,000 Japanese.

THE MACHINERY SCANDAL IN JAPAN.

GERMAN INFLUENCE.

In the preliminary findings of the Fukuoka, Kyushu, case it is announced that the number of persons found guilty total 23, including officials of the Government Iron Works at Yahata and prominent business men of Tokio and Osaka.

The preliminary findings of the Court developed the fact that German "kultur" played an important part because a Japanese official who was educated in Germany, German firms, and their Japanese agencies, are alleged to have been the chief factors in the scandal.

Dr. Tokiji Hagihara, the Chief of the Constitution Department of the Yahata Iron Works, who is a steel expert trained in Germany, and his subordinates, are alleged to have received bribes amounting to ¥200,000 from Takata & Co. and Okura & Co., who were the agents of the German machinery merchants in connection with the installation of German machinery. Dr. Hagihara is also alleged to have received bribes from Siemens & Co. and Illies & Co.

Among the guilty parties are directors of Takata & Co. and Okura & Co.—*Reuter.*

RIOT OF RICSHA COOLIES AT SHANGHAI.

TWO FOREIGNERS HURT, ONE COOLIE KILLED.

TRANS SMASHED UP.

The portion of the tram lines in Shanghai, in Carter Road between Avenue and Sinza Roads was the scene of a riot on the morning of the 17th inst., in which a European is reported to have been injured in the ribs, Inspector R. C. Aires hit with stones and iron bars, a Chinese killed and two wounded. The riot was the result of the high feeling amongst the ricksha pullers aroused by the police endeavours to make them conform more punctiliously with the traffic regulations. Previously they had been allowed a freedom on the streets of Shanghai which was one of the obstacles to the proper control of traffic. Instead of keeping to the stands allotted to them they were accustomed to roam up and down the streets in search of custom. The opinion that the rickshas seem to have held was that these regulations would tend to decrease their earnings, and that the people at the bottom of the whole matter were the Tramway Co., a rival concern. Rioting broke out at two separate spots almost simultaneously—at the junctions of Avenue Road and Sinza Road with Carter Road.

Shortly after 8.30 o'clock Inspector R. C. Aires, who was walking down Budding Well Road to town, noticed at the junction of Avenue and Carter Roads a large crowd of Chinese attacking a stationary tram car. The men were using stones, sticks and iron bars. Though he was unarmed, Inspector Aires went into the crowd in an endeavour to put a stop to the attack. He was at once set upon and severely handled. A stone struck him on the back of the head and he was beaten about the body with sticks, etc. Inspector Aires was all but overpowered, and tottering from the effect of the stone which hit his head when a gentleman, believed to be a German, caught him before he fell.

At this moment, or shortly before, Chief Inspector Aires arrived on the scene and fired his revolver once or twice, killing one of the rioters and apparently injuring another.

Apparently Inspector Aires arrived on the spot as the first tram car passing over the Avenue-Carter Road junction was being attacked. As the car reached Carter Road a large crowd of Chinese was noticed numbering well over 200. The driver rang his bell to attract the conductor, and gained the attention of the crowd. With a yell thirty or forty of them made for the car, armed with crowbars, sticks and bamboo. They stormed the car, tore the notice boards from the front and back, took away the iron bar used for shifting points and closed the doors, preventing the driver, leaving not one whole pane of glass. Having done this some of them moved up Avenue Road apparently in search of another tram car. A European who obtained possession of a revolver used it for the purpose of cowing the crowd, with some effect, but another foreigner who seems to have offended the coolies had to bolt from an irate group who meditated breaking a notice board or two over his head.

It would appear from the descriptions given us by eye-witnesses (says the *N. C. Daily News*) that the promptness of Chief Inspector and Inspector Aires, and the European who used a revolver had much to do with ensuring the safety of the other foreigners in and about the tram car.

In the meantime there had been trouble at Sinza. Another crowd of coolies, rioters had attacked the tram cars there. Their first endeavour was to derail the cars and with this end in view, two garbage tumbrils were commandeered and their contents dumped on the lines. As the cars came up they were pelted with tiles, large pieces of granite, and coal flched from a passing coal truck.

Early information showed that at the two places five cars with three trailers were held up. The crowd stormed them, and against their numbers the drivers and conductors could do nothing. Every window with the exception of one, which the rioters overlooked, was smashed to atoms, the frames in some cases being left without a fragment of glass in them.

By this time the number of rioters must have reached 700 or 800 altogether while the street was also crowded with sightseers. The police were arriving in sufficiently large numbers and it was only a little time before the trouble began to subside. The detachment of mounted Sikhs were called upon and a large number of armed Chinese constables, whose appearance on Sinza Road was sufficient to cause the rioters to disperse among the alleyways leading to the Soochow Creek.

No fewer than 11 cars and trailers were damaged to the extent of \$1,200. In all four arrests were made, three in the Sinza district and one in Hongkew. The body of the man who was shot was conveyed to the Public Mortuary.

In the evening a considerable portion of the volunteers was mobilized and held in readiness at the Town Hall and elsewhere, the men taking two hour turns on duty throughout the night.

BONUS FOR BABIES.

STATE DOWRY SCHEME CHANGED.

Lord Knutsford's protest against a dowry for babies would be a better thing in the interests of the nation, has borne fruit. The National Health Insurance Bill, which was considered by the House of Lords, provided that an insured woman who marries and has a sufficient reserve value in her approved society should receive a wedding present of £2. In substitution for that Lord Sandhurst, now moved a new clause providing that when an insured woman marries and ceases to be employed she shall receive (1) sickness benefit of 5s. a week for not more than six weeks in the first year, and (2) maternity benefit of 30s. for the first birth within two years of marriage. Lord Knutsford thanked the Government for the amendment, and the Bill was passed.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

In the Hongkong C.C. Tournaments on Saturday a keen struggle was anticipated between Ng Sze Kwong and the Rev. C. Cooper-Hunt in the open Championship Singles. Cooper-Hunt had done exceedingly well in all his previous matches. The first set was carried to 6-4 before Ng Sze Kwong won. The next two sets, however, were disappointing. Ng Sze Kwong obtaining a run-away victory by 6-1; 6-0. The results of Saturday's games were as follow:—

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

A. B. Raworth and Miss Robinson (owe 4/0) beat Major Ardoine and Mrs. Draper (owe 2/0)—6-4; 3-6; 6-2.

J. R. Irvine and Mrs. Rodger (scr.) beat Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Boulton (scr.) 4/0—6-4; 6-3.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

F. A. Redmond and A. Morse (owe 1/0) beat Major Mayhew and H. A. Phelps (owe 1/0)—6-1; 6-4.

J. Stalker and E. Abraham (scr.) beat Capt. H. Smith and M. Wollers (rec. 15)—6-3; 6-1.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Ng Sze Kwong beat Rev. C. Cooper-Hunt—6-4; 6-1; 6-0.

H. A. Nesbitt and R. Hancock beat A. H. Crook and L. Forster—6-3; 6-1; 6-2.

The following were Friday's results:—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.
S. E. Green beat F. W. Cary—7-6; 6-1; 6-2; 6-4.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

A. H. Crook and A. L. Boulton (rec. 3/0) beat W. J. Morrison and J. R. Irvine (rec. 4/0)—2-6; 7-5.

C. C. Stark and F. E. Joseland (scr.) beat J. Jonkheer and C. Winkler (rec. 15)—5-7; 7-5; 6-4.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

H. A. Nesbitt and H. R. Phelps beat R. P. Thurnfield and A. Morse—6-4; 6-0.

H. E. Murray and A. B. Raworth beat P. H. Cobb and A. Abraham—6-2; 4-6; 6-3.

H. and R. Hancock beat R. E. Hallifax and A. G. M. Fletcher—6-0; 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.
F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Bell (owe 3/0) beat Capt. Henderson-Smith and Miss Wise (rec. 15)—7-5; 6-0.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC, 1; ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 0.

This match at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, concluded the second division programme. By their victory, the Chinese team won the League, and, at the close, they were presented with the Cup. Most of the St. Joseph's team played splendidly throughout, the two backs and goalkeeper being in especially fine form. The Chinese defence was good, but the shooting of the forwards was far below championship form, and it might almost be said that the Athletic deserved to lose the game for their shooting alone. At least four goals should have been scored, two very easy chances in the first half being allowed to go begging, and another early in the second half. Hyndman and Co. had hard lines on one or two occasions in their break-aways, but although the forwards worked well individually, they did not combine at all satisfactorily, and for this reason were unable to make headway. The score-sheet was blank at the interval. For a time after the resumption of play the Chinese players took complete charge of the game, and was only their weakness in front of goal which prevented them from obtaining a number of points. They were several times pulled up for offside, too, when they seemed likely to score. Johnson, at centre half for the College, played far below his usual standard. It was from one of his mistakes that the Chinese got through and scored the only goal of the match. Previous to this, however, they had shown their weakness as goalkeepers by missing two penalty kicks. A penalty was awarded them for "hands," but Omar saved in good style, only to discover that a player had been over the line, and that the kick had to be taken again. The would-be scorer this time changed his direction, with the result that the ball went wide of the goal into the crowd. Shortly afterwards the Athletic scored. Johnson then went back, where he played much better, but it was too late. St. Joseph's struggled gamely, but vainly, to equalise till the end.

Referee—Mr. Black.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MAY.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during May:—

Date.	1st.	Ends.	7.00 p.m.	Begin.
May 1st.	5.40 a.m.	7.00 p.m.		
" 2nd.	5.40 "	7.00 "		
" 3rd.	5.39 "	7.01 "		
" 4th.	5.38 "	7.02 "		
" 5th.	5.38 "	7.03 "		
" 6th.	5.37 "	7.03 "		
" 7th.	5.36 "	7.02 "		
" 8th.	5.36 "	7.03 "		
" 9th.	5.36 "	7.03 "		
" 10th.	5.35 "	7.03 "		
" 11th.	5.34 "	7.04 "		
" 12th.	5.34 "	7.04 "		
" 13th.	5.33 "	7.05 "		
" 14th.	5.33 "	7.05 "		
" 15th.	5.32 "	7.06 "		
" 16th.	5.32 "	7.06 "		
" 17th.	5.31 "	7.07 "		
" 18th.	5.31 "	7.07 "		
" 19th.	5.30 "	7.08 "		
" 20th.	5.30 "	7.08 "		
" 21st.	5.30 "	7.08 "		
" 22nd.	5.29 "	7.09 "		
" 23rd.	5.29 "	7.10 "		
" 24th.	5.29 "	7.11 "		
" 25th.	5.29 "	7.11 "		
" 26th.	5.29 "	7.12 "		
" 27th.	5.29 "	7.12 "		
" 28th.	5.29 "	7.13 "		
" 29th.	5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 31st.	5.27 "	7.13 "		

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HUNG KONG SUN PO."]

CANTON, April 26th.

DEMAND FROM SWATOW.
Commander Chan Kwong-ming has demanded that the Tsuchun shall allow him to draw \$100,000 from the salt revenue office to meet military expenditures. Chan adds that this is the final "request" and he will not hold himself responsible for the possible troubles, if the request is refused.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.
Various leaders, who took part in the fighting in Ko-chow, have reported their departure from Ko-chow for Canton. Commander Li Lich-kwan's army, which left Ko-chow the other day, will, it is said, arrive in Canton to-day.

LUN'S MEASURES.
We are informed that Lung's leaders, in view of the evacuation of Ko-chow by the Canton troops, have received instructions to resume their attacks. We learn that General Lung has ordered his brother, Lung Yu-kwong, to lead armies from King-chow to Lui-chow. The Tsuchun has reported that a certain leader of Lung's is about to send troops to re-attack the district Young-kong. This army, it is said, will attack Chick-kai and make it their base, and from here they will attack the Toi-san and San-wai districts.

HUNAN AFFAIRS.
Commander Tam Ho-ming has reported that he was re-captured Saung-tam (south of Hunan). It is said that Tam Yin-goi, the ex-Tsuchun of Hunan, went recently to Hunan after he had interviewed General Lung in Kwangsi.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.
A message from Shui-hing states that the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, has ordered certain military measures to be taken there. The people are excited, and it is rumoured that the Civil Governor, under the Peking Government, has declared independence in Shui-hing. This rumour is unconfirmed.

CANTON, April 28th.

YUNNAN TROOPS OCCUPY ICHANG.
The Tsuchun has received a telegram from the Yunnan Tsuchun stating that Yunnan troops, who were sent to attack Huphe, occupied Ichang the other day. Numerous Northern troops have surrounded, and some of the Northern leaders have fled.

SITUATION AT NAM-HUNG.
The fighting in Nam-hung (north border) has stopped since the Northern troops were driven back to Kiangsi. It is reported, however, that about 3,000 Northern troops are on their way to Nam-hung again from the direction of Kiangsi, and a renewal of fighting is expected.

THE LUI CHOW FRONT.

Commander Sum Hung-ying has reported that his troops have attacked On Po city, where Lung's Headquarters are established. One of Lung's commanders is said to have been killed in action. Sum has also reported that a transport full of ammunition, sent to supply Lung's troops in Lun Chow city, was seized by a gunboat on the Lui Chow coast. It is said that Lung's troops have decided to retire from On Po to Lui Chow city until the Northern troops have entered the Province and sent them reinforcements.

GENERAL LUK AGAIN.
General Luk Wing-tung, in view of the Governor's movements in Shui Hing, despatched a large body of Kwangsi troops to Wuchow yesterday. Luk has wired to various leaders stating that he is proceeding to Wuchow and will stay there to look after the two Kwangs. (It will be remembered that General Luk has been reported dead).

HUNAN AFFAIRS.
Commander Tam Ho-ming has reported that Northern troops in Hunan are continuing to retire from various fronts according to orders. Southern troops are about to reattack Changsha.

BOMB EXPLOSION.
Over 10 loud explosions occurred in building near the Custom House yesterday afternoon. The building and the adjacent premises were blown up, and fire broke out. A number of persons were killed and wounded. The third-storey of the building was used as a club by some Yunnan troops, and the bombs were brought back from the Ko Chow front. They exploded owing to the close proximity of a fire.

The Rev. John Hind, M.A., Principal of the C.M.S. Middle School, Foochow, China, has been appointed Bishop in Fukien in succession to Bishop Price, who retires after 31 years' successful work in West Africa, Japan, and China. In 1906 he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey as the first Bishop in Fukien. He served as a Chaplain to the Forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915-16.

THE HONGKONG DISASTER. WANTED: A SELF-CONTAINED FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The inquiry into the regrettable disaster on the Hongkong Race Course has been most searching (says the N.C. Daily News). It is impossible, however, to overlook the fact that Hongkong does not possess a self-contained Fire Department and that if there had been such a department the Chief Officer would not only have inspected the materials, for his own satisfaction, if not officially, but would have had a portion of his brigade in attendance. The Hongkong Fire Brigade is under the control of the Capt. Superintendent of Police and its personnel consists principally of policemen. When an outbreak of fire occurs policemen, free from their ordinary duties, respond to the call together with the few volunteers. It may be that a larger number than, formerly are constantly "standing by," but it is unfair to the police and a danger to the Colony to put an extra strain on these men. In the case of the disaster on the race course it is possible that, once fire broke out, more lives could not have been saved by the prompt call of a strong brigade, but the jury's rider with regard to the Police Department reveals the necessity of immediate action. Hongkong, however, has muddled along so many years with the present system that it is not surprising to find the jury ignoring the fact that it is high time the Government set up a Fire Department under the control of an expert officer. The formation of a volunteer branch to strengthen the brigade should have been only a preliminary step to the highest possible efficiency.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. HEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a watch and chain. It was stated that defendant, who was a servant at a club, took the articles from a table and was arrested when going into a pawnshop with them.

AMMUNITION IN A SAMPAN.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of rounds of ammunition.

Revenue Inspector Clarke stated that a Chinese searcher found the ammunition on the after-part of defendant's sampan. He arrested the woman after a long chase.

Defendant said she did not know that there was ammunition in her sampan. Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$500, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A REVOLVER.

A Chinese woman was charged with stealing a revolver.

Complainant, an Annamite, with whom defendant had been living, gave his evidence in French. Mr. Wolfe, acting as his own interpreter.

Defendant alleged that complainant had once shot at her, and when she took the revolver from him he ordered her to throw it into the harbour. Instead of doing this, she told complainant she would give it to her elder brother, which she did.

After hearing the evidence of a witness, Mr. Wolfe discharged defendant, stating he did not believe complainant's story.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee of St. George's Society acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undernoted donations:—

Balance as per last statement	\$5,408.17
"Lucky Dip" at French Convention	155.00
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., total proceeds of dinners served in Grill Room on St. George's Day	591.50
Proceeds of Doll raffled by Miss Madge Crappell	125.00
Proceeds of Handbags raffled by Mrs. A. E. Crappell	70.00
Mrs. Digby	10.00
Proceeds of sale of veils, per Mrs. Flint	14.75
Part proceeds of Mrs. Skelton's sale of work and raffie	300.00
	\$6,574.92

PRESENTATION TO MR. G. PIERCY.

A concert was held on Saturday evening at the Diocesan Boys' School in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy. There was a large attendance of old boys and friends, presided over by the Rev. Copley Moyle.

The occasion was taken to present to Mr. Piercy, who is retiring after something like 40 years' service at the Diocesan School, with a large silver vase as a token of appreciation and remembrance from his old scholars and other friends. Among the subscribers were:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, and Mr. Ho Kam Tong.

The presentation was made by Mr. R. H. Kotewall, who said:—Mr. Copley Moyle, Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is with a heavy heart that I have now, on behalf of certain "old boys" and well-wishers of this school, to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, and at the same time to assure them of our esteem, affection and best wishes. You will remember that in February last we made a donation of \$3,000 to the school for the endowment of two scholarships to be called "The Piercy Scholarships," in order to perpetuate, in a visible form, the name of one who has devoted practically a life-time to the welfare of the school. (Applause.) It was our original intention to associate the name of Mrs. Piercy with one of the scholarships, but she expressed the wish that both should be named after Mr. Piercy. In addition to these scholarships—to this tangible manifestation of our appreciation—we feel that Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, on leaving these shores, should take with them some memento which could be the means of constantly reminding them of their friends in Hongkong. No one, except those who have been closely associated with Mr. Piercy in his work, or those who, like myself, have had the good fortune of his guidance, can rightly estimate his service to the Diocesan Boys' School in particular, and to the cause of education in general. (Applause.) Of a retiring disposition, Mr. Piercy has, for the long period of nearly forty years, quietly, patiently, and with unflinching efforts and singleness of purpose, laboured for the good of the school. (Applause.) I have just been told by Mr. George Bunker, one of our oldest "old boys," that during the first part of Mr. Piercy's service here he received several offers of appointments elsewhere, which, from a worldly point of view, were distinctly better than that he was holding, but, for the sake of the work he loved, he declined them. (Applause.) And what reward, besides our gratitude, has Mr. Piercy got for this self-sacrifice? It is the school's present state of high efficiency. (Applause.) Knowing Mr. Piercy as I do, I think that he values this reward above any other. (Loud applause.) As for Mrs. Piercy, is there any former-pupil who, having been under her care—her motherly care—does not hold her in strong affection? Very happy was the remark made by His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, at the last prize-distribution in this hall, that Mr. Piercy would not have been able to accomplish what he had accomplished had it not been for the assistance of Mrs. Piercy. (Hear, hear.) I venture to supplement this remark with another: Mr. Piercy might not be the happy and contented man that he is but for the tender devotion and sympathetic co-operation of his helpmate. (Loud applause.) Now, after having grown grey in honourable service in the school, Mr. and Mrs. Piercy are leaving us; but we do not grudge them their well-earned rest, much as we regret their departure. Our good wishes go with them, as do our warm regard and esteem. In token of these sentiments we would ask them to accept this parting-gift, which, we hope, will ever serve to remind them of their long association with the school they love, of their sincere admirers and friends, and of their former-pupils, whose affection for them is deep and abiding. (Loud applause.) Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, on behalf of those whose names you have, I ask you to accept this vase.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT AND POULTRY SHOW.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.

The third annual Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show was held on Saturday in the Jockey Club building at the Race Course and proved an unqualified success. On this occasion a poultry and pigeon section was added.

The entries in the dog section were fewer than on previous occasions, but the exhibits were of an exceptionally high quality. There were fifteen classes for dogs, and the Judges experienced some difficulty in selecting the winners. The Irish terriers were the only weak class. There was a special class for the best fox terriers in the show, at the head of this stood Mr. C. L. Howell's "Priscilla." The special prize for the best dog in the show was awarded to Mr. A. Ritchie's "Jock," while Mr. McCrue's "Trixie" won the special cup for the best bitch in the show.

In the cat section there were six entries. Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine" was adjudged first, as in previous years, and retained her title to the championship for the best cat in the Colony. "General Smuts," a Siamese, was champion in his class.

By far the finest section in the exhibition was the poultry, of which altogether there were seventeen classes. There was a large variety of birds, and the quality was exceptionally good. A feature of this section was Mr. Leo Longinotto's collection, which included a Plymouth Rock cock, which, in the opinion of many, is one of the biggest birds, if not the biggest, ever shown. Mr. Longinotto's exhibits nearly swept the board, securing the championships for the best cock, the best hen, and the best pen in the show.

Mr. J. G. Kynoch was the only exhibitor of pigeons, and, naturally, the carried away all the prizes in that section.

From 2 p.m. a large gathering of interested spectators, including H.E. the Governor and Lady May, assembled on the ground. The band of the Middlesex Regiment discoursed a pleasant selection of music throughout the afternoon. After the judging had been concluded, Lady Rees-Davies distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors.

At the conclusion, Sir William Rees-Davies, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—I have the privilege, on behalf of my wife, of tendering her sincere congratulations to the successful winners of the prizes to-day. We are proud of our horse-racing; we have our flower shows; and we have all forms of sports; and I am glad to see that in recent years we are adding to them a dog show, a cat show, and a poultry show. (Applause.) As regards the dog show this year, I think I express your opinion in saying that, although the numbers were not quite as large as we should have liked to see, the quality of the dogs exhibited is exceptionally good. (Applause.) As regards the poultry class, I confess that I am not by any means a good judge, but I am told that the poultry shown are exceptionally good. It is, at any rate, easy to say of Mr. Longinotto that if he certainly is a great asset to the Colony as a good judge of dogs, he is also an extremely good taker of prizes for poultry. (Laughter.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, man's best friend, next to his wife, is his dog—(laughter)—and I sincerely hope that the show, which was started and has been supported by the hard-working committee, which we have at present, will be carried forward successfully under the auspices of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gegg. I can assure you, from my own personal knowledge, that Mr. Gegg has devoted a great deal of time to ensuring the success of the show, and we all owe him a hearty vote of thanks. Ladies and gentlemen, while preferring on my wife's behalf, her congratulations to the prize-winners, I ask you to join with me in giving three hearty cheers to the Honorary Secretary. (Applause and cheers.)

Mr. Gegg, on behalf of the Committee, presented Lady Rees-Davies with a silver vase containing a bouquet of flowers.

At the conclusion Mr. Gegg put up, for auction, in aid of War Charities, some pigeons, rabbits, and two sittings of eggs. The sum of \$105 was realised, the following being the purchasers:—

Mr. T. E. Pearce, several pigeons, \$40.

Mr. E. M. Dyer, three rabbits, \$20.

Mr. Beattie, a setting of Leghorn eggs, \$20.

Mr. H. R. B. Hancock bought a setting of Rhode Island eggs for \$25, and generously handed them back to be auctioned again for the benefit of War Charities. Eventually, Mr. E. M. Dyer bought them for \$30.

The officials were:—Patrons—H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. and His Honour Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.

Committee.—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Commander Beckwith, R.N., Dr. J. W. Noble, Dr. Forsyth, Sergeant Pitt and Messrs. N. J. Stabb, H. J. Gedge, A. H. Milroy, J. F. McCarthy, M. S. Northcote, Leo Longinotto and F. H. Dillon.

Special Stewards.—Mr. T. F. Hough and Mr. Logan.

Judges.—H.E. the Governor, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Danby, Mr. F. J. McCarthy, Mr. Leo Longinotto, and Mr. Adam Gibson.

THE AWARDS.—The following were the results:—

Dog Section.

Class A. Fox Terrier Dogs.—1, Mr. W. Forsyth's "Pincher"; 2, Mr. A. Beattie's "Garry."

Class A. Fox Terrier Bitches.—1, Mr. C. L. Howell's "Priscilla"; 2, Mr. C. L. Howell's "Jennie."

Class B. Fox Terriers (Wire Hair).—1, Mr. V. A. d'Oettingen's "Hector."

Class C. Irish Terriers.—1, Mr. D. E. Donnelly's "Billy."

Class D. Bull Dogs.—1, Mr. A. Ritchie's "Jock."

Class E. Aberdeen Terriers.—1, Mr. D. Logan's "Gyp"; 2, Mr. Mitchell's "Jock."

Class F. Airedales.—1, Mr. H. J. Gedge's "Mac"; 2, Mrs. H. W. Looker's "Royston Rex."

Class G. Bull Terriers.—1, Mr. MacCrue's "Trixie."

Class H. Chow Dogs.—1, Mrs. Lyle's "Rajah"; 2, Mr. A. E. Crappell's "Teddy"; 3, Mr. G. Morrison's "Sandy."

Class I. Pointers.—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza's "Bobbie"; 2, Mr. A. M. de Souza's "Belle."

Class J. Setters.—1, Mr. R. Hall's "Nelly"; 2, Mr. H. Humphrey's "Gilly."

Class K. Japanese.—1, Mrs. Harrington's "Chiyo"; 2, Dr. Evan Jones' "Yummy"; 3, Mrs. G. Cousins' "Jolie."

Class L. English Pugs.—1, Miss A. Tyson's "Jack"; 2, Mrs. G. P. Jordan's "Black Prince"; Miss Angel Ormiston's "Alice."

Class M. Unclassified.—1, Miss Robertson's "Sammy"; 2, Mr. Li Chor Chi's "Box Stomped"; 3, Inspector McEwen's "Billy."

Special Prize for Best Dog in Show.—Mr. A. Ritchie's "Jock."

Special Prize for Best Bitch in Show.—Mr. McCrue's "Trixie."

Special Cup for best Fox Terrier in Show.—Mr. C. L. Howell's "Priscilla."

Cat Section.

Class P. Persian.—1, Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine."

Class Q. Siamese.—1, Mrs. R. L. Bridges' "General Smuts"; 2, Miss Angel Ormiston's "Albert."

Championship for best cat in show.—Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine."

Poultry Section.

Class 1. Leghorn cocks.—1, Mr. F. H. Dillon; 2, Mr. F. H. Dillon.

Class 2. Leghorn hens.—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza; 2, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza; 3, Mr. F. H. Dillon; v.h.c., Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.

Class 3. Plymouth Rock cocks.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 4. Plymouth Rock hens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto; 2, Mr. Leo Longinotto; v.h.c., Mr. B. Basto.

Class 5. Black Minorca cocks.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 6. Black Minorca hens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto; 2, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 7. Brahma hens.—No awards.

Class 8. Blue Andalusian hens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 9. Orpington hens.—No awards.

Class 10. Rhode Island red hens.—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.

Class 11. White-crested Polish hens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 12. Unclassified cocks.—Mr. Leo Longinotto, blue Andalusian.

Class 13. Unclassified hens.—Mrs. Stabb's Langshan.

Class 14. Leghorn pens (1 cock, 2 hens).—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.

Class 15. Plymouth Rock pens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 16. Black Minorca pens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 17. Unclassified pens.—Mr. Leo Longinotto, blue Andalusian.

Exhibitor with most entries of exhibition class.—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Best cock in show.—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Best hen in show.—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Best pen in show.—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Pigeon Section.

Class 1. Homer cocks.—Mr. J. G. Kynoch.

Class 2. Homer hens.—Mr. J. G. Kynoch.

Class 3. Pouter.—No entries.

The following were the guarantors.—Mr. H. J. Gedge, Dr. G. Forsyth, Dr. Lindsay Woods, Messrs. M. S. Northcote, G. W. Gegg, W. Logan, D. Logan, G. H. Wilson, Leo Longinotto, J. F. McCarthy, and W. Pitt.

Prizes were presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Hon. Mr. E. Shelling, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Dr. C. Forsyth, Messrs. H. W. Looker, M. S. Northcote, N. J. Stabb, H. J. Gedge, H. P. White, T. F. Hough, A. Beattie, C. E. Warren, H. Buttner, and Anonymous.

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THE AWARDS.—The following were the results:—

Dog Section.

Class A. Fox Terrier Dogs.—1, Mr. W. Forsyth's "Pincher"; 2, Mr. A. Beattie's "Garry."

Class A. Fox Terrier Bitches.—1, Mr. C. L. Howell's "Priscilla"; 2, Mr. C. L. Howell's "Jennie."

Class B. Fox Terriers (Wire Hair).—1, Mr. V. A. d'Oettingen's "Hector."

Class C. Irish Terriers.—1, Mr. D. E. Donnelly's "Billy."

Class D. Bull Dogs.—1, Mr. A. Ritchie's "Jock."

Class E. Aberdeen Terriers.—1, Mr. D. Logan's "Gyp"; 2, Mr. Mitchell's "Jock."

Class F. Airedales.—1, Mr. H. J. Gedge's "Mac"; 2, Mrs. H. W. Looker's "Royston Rex."

Class G. Bull Terriers.—1, Mr. MacCrue's "Trixie."

Class H. Chow Dogs.—1, Mrs. Lyle's "Rajah"; 2, Mr. A. E. Crappell's "Teddy"; 3, Mr. G. Morrison's "Sandy."

Class I. Pointers.—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza's "Bobbie"; 2, Mr. A. M. de Souza's "Belle."

Class J. Setters.—1, Mr. R. Hall's "Nelly"; 2, Mr. H. Humphrey's "Gilly."

Class K. Japanese.—1, Mrs. Harrington's "Chiyo"; 2, Dr. Evan Jones' "Yummy"; 3, Mrs. G. Cousins' "Jolie."

Class L. English Pugs.—1, Miss A. Tyson's "Jack"; 2, Mrs. G. P. Jordan's "Black Prince"; Miss Angel Ormiston's "Alice."

Class M. Unclassified.—1, Miss Robertson's "Sammy"; 2, Mr. Li Chor Chi's "Box Stomped"; 3, Inspector McEwen's "Billy."

Special Prize for Best Dog in Show.—Mr. A. Ritchie's "Jock."

Special Prize for Best Bitch in Show.—Mr. McCrue's "Trixie."

Special Cup for best Fox Terrier in Show.—Mr. C. L. Howell's "Priscilla."

Cat Section.

Class P. Persian.—1, Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine."

Class Q. Siamese.—1, Mrs. R. L. Bridges' "General Smuts"; 2, Miss Angel Ormiston's "Albert."

Championship for best cat in show.—Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine."

Poultry Section.

Class 1. Leghorn cocks.—1, Mr. F. H. Dillon; 2, Mr. F. H. Dillon.

Class 2. Leghorn hens.—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza; 2, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza; 3, Mr. F. H. Dillon; v.h.c., Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.

Class 3. Plymouth Rock cocks.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 4. Plymouth Rock hens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto; 2, Mr. Leo Longinotto; v.h.c., Mr. B. Basto.

Class 5. Black Minorca cocks.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 6. Black Minorca hens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto; 2, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 7. Brahma hens.—No awards.

Class 8. Blue Andalusian hens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 9. Orpington hens.—No awards.

Class 10. Rhode Island red hens.—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.

Class 11. White-crested Polish hens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 12. Unclassified cocks.—Mr. Leo Longinotto, blue Andalusian.

Class 13. Unclassified hens.—Mrs. Stabb's Langshan.

Class 14. Leghorn pens (1 cock, 2 hens).—1, Mr. E. V. M. de Souza.

Class 15. Plymouth Rock pens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 16. Black Minorca pens.—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 17. Unclassified pens.—Mr. Leo Longinotto, blue Andalusian.

Exhibitor with most entries of exhibition class.—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Best cock in show.—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Best hen in show.—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

THE WAR.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT:

ENEMY ADVANCE IN THE NORTH BUT REPULSED FURTHER SOUTH.

GERMAN POLICY SEVERELY CRITICISED IN THE REICHSTAG.

AFTER-THE-WAR TRADE:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH'S COMMITTEE.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON HOLLAND.

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY SUCCEEDS AT FOURTH ATTEMPT.

LONDON, April 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was great reciprocal artillery firing at night on the whole battle-front northward of the Lys River. Fighting in this area yesterday was very severe, the enemy repeatedly making determined attempts to develop the advantage gained on the previous day. After many hours of a fluctuating battle the enemy's advance was held at all points, and heavy casualties were inflicted. The enemy's assaults from L'Ocre to La Clytte were pressed with extreme violence. Three attacks were beaten off with great enemy loss. The enemy succeeded at the fourth attempt in carrying L'Ocre village.

VILLAGE REGAINED.

Our allies counter-attacked in the evening and drove out the enemy, regaining possession of the village. At other points all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. There was fierce fighting northward of Kemmel village and in the neighbourhood of Voormezele, which, after a prolonged struggle, remains in our possession.

The enemy heavily attacked this afternoon our positions at Ridge Wood, south-westward of Voormezele, completely, but was repulsed. We captured some hundreds of prisoners.

In the local fighting yesterday forenoon, in the neighbourhood of Givenchy, we captured 40 prisoners.

Fighting continued from afternoon to evening to our advantage in the Hangard Villers-Bretonneux sector.

Our line was advanced at certain points. We broke up hostile attacks, accompanied by tanks, this afternoon. We captured in this area over 900 prisoners.

We carried out successful raids at night-time in the neighbourhood of the Arleux-Vieuxberguin sector, and took 20 prisoners.

ENEMY PAYS THE FULL PRICE.

LONDON, April 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Yesterday's fighting was the heaviest that has ever occurred in Flanders since the present offensive. The enemy developed two great thrusts, the first being a continuation of his effort against Kemmel and the ground westward, and the second was the new attack between La Clytte, which is a kilometre north-east of the Scherpenberg Hill, and the spot where his line crosses the Ypres-Comines Canal. Later, his second attack extended southward and linked up with the battle proceeding around Drancourt, thus forming a continuous struggle on a front of ten miles.

The enemy employed win-at-any-price tactics, and continued pushing forward fresh formations from his reserves wherever his front threatened to get thin through casualties. The Germans can certainly show a considerable gain in territory, but at the cost of three attempts in mass to get into L'Ocre and four attempts to carry the brewery south of Voormezele, the ruins of which we had converted into a miniature redoubt.

ATTACKS ON TREMENDOUS SCALE.

The German wireless accounts of the fighting show the tremendous scale of the attacks. Two Army Corps Commanders, Generals Seeger and von Eberhardt, directed the Prussian Bavarian Divisions, which poured in to supplement the picked battalions of Alpine and Jaegers, which won the crest at Mount Kemmel.

The correspondent adds that further heavy enemy attacks were launched in the same area this morning, but they were repulsed. The enemy is also again heavily assaulting Givenchy and Festubert.

CONTRAST IN AIR-CRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 27th. The Press Bureau announces:—British air-craft, in March, dropped 23,089 bombs during the day-time, and 13,060 during night-time on the enemy's lines opposite to our front in France. The enemy dropped 517 during the day-time, and 1,948 during night-time, on the area occupied by the British.

GERMANS CAPTURE POSITIONS.

LONDON, April 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The battle is continuing fiercely on the whole front from the neighbourhood of Drancourt to the Ypres-Comines Canal.

The enemy captured Drancourt, Kemmel Hill and the village. The enemy's attack yesterday was made in great strength by nine Divisions.

Early this morning the French and British counter-attacked and succeeded at first in making some progress and capturing prisoners. Later in the day the enemy renewed his attacks, particularly against positions from L'Ocre to La Clytte and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal.

We held all the attacks in the neighbourhood of La Clytte and Scherpenberg, but, after severe fighting, in which we repulsed a series of determined attacks with heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in pressing back our line in the direction of L'Ocre. He also progressed astride the Ypres-Comines Canal.

The French and British this morning attacked the enemy's positions in the neighbourhood of Hangard and Hangard Wood and advanced their line at certain points by heavy fighting.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Most and thunder-storms yesterday compelled our aviators to fly within a few feet of the ground.

There was reconnoitring in the neighbourhood of Kemmel. We dropped 550 bombs on Menin, Roulers, and Armentières.

We brought down 10 and drove down two enemy machines. Anti-aircraft guns brought down others, while the infantry shot down another.

Two of ours are missing. ANGLo-FRENCH ATTACK LAUNCHED.

LONDON, April 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 28th, says:—The French have borne the brunt of yesterday's fighting. Their magnificent resistance to the great numerical superiority of the enemy has caused the enemy failure to attain a decisive result. In an official report their aim was declared to be the capture of Mount Kemmel. The enemy got a substantial footing upon the commanding position of Kemmel Hill, but the French are attacking this morning and a furious battle is still raging.

Further north the Germans attacked this morning on a front extending from La Clytte to Bluff on the Ypres-Comines Canal. No particulars are available. By successfully filling in the gap at La Clytte this morning, we completed the restoration of the line eastwards of Villers-Bretonneux.

The British and French launched an attack this morning from southeast of Villers-Bretonneux to opposite Hangard. It is reported that the operation has made some progress.

FRENCH ENVELOPED.

LONDON, April 27th.

Correspondents state that four German mountain divisions enveloped the French defenders on the Kemmel crest and gained it by heavy sacrifice. The enemy is now striking towards Scherpenberg, the next hill in the chain. Although the French bore the brunt of the attack, the British heavily engaged the enemy on either side. One body of the British left Kemmel Hill and were apparently surrounded in the last hour of attack, the fog enabling the Germans to creep up at night. The Royal Scots, the Cameronians and the Black Watch fought throughout the day, inflicting very heavy losses.

The French defenders of Kemmel were ordered to hold out till they died rather than retreat. The command was implicitly obeyed. Hand-to-hand fighting continued long after the garrison was isolated by the enemy swarming round the base.

POSITION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, April 27th.

It is admitted that the situation in the north has become seriously worse as a result of the past two days' fighting, as the enemy has not merely held Kemmel Hill, the best observation post on the British front, but has spread westwards, while he has crept nearer Ypres on both sides of the canal and southeast of the town. Northwards, however, in the neighbourhood of La Clytte and

Scherpenberg, the attacks have been stabilised. What happened to Villers and Hangard was not impossible in the case of Kemmel. The severity of the German losses has not yet been compensated by any strategical success. Even if further withdrawal from Ypres is considered advisable, this will not make an immediate difference to the Channel ports. The Ypres salient was chiefly valuable as a jumping-off ground for the recovery of the Flemish coast.

As this objective is at present unreliable, the value of Ypres is now only secondary. It is important to remember that though the Germans have apparently reverted to attacks with limited objectives, as they did at Verdun, their main effort will probably still be made between Arras and Amiens, and against the British.

These local offensives are conducted in great strength. For example, it is stated that nine Divisions were used on Thursday to capture Kemmel, but on the Somme and farther south huge German forces were waiting in the hope that the Allied strength may be dissipated.

Elsewhere, the object of the enemy is to use up the Allied reserves. He has still failed to separate the British and French Armies, but a more formidable thrust than any so far launched will probably be planned in the direction of Amiens and the Somme estuary with a view to cutting off the British from the main French forces. Hence the repulse of the enemy at Villers is very important, showing that the Allies are striving every nerve to maintain the line astride the Somme. So long as this is achieved the retreats in the north are not irreparable.

GERMAN WOUNDED RETURN TO THE FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, April 28th. In the Reichstag, General von Schultze stated that so far 24 million wounded had been able to return to the front, while 339,000 were discharged as unfit for service, including 70,000 cripples.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, April 28th.

A wireless German official report states:—We captured Mount Kemmel, and drove out the English from their positions at Vyschete and Drancourt. We advanced as far as Kemmelbroek, captured St. Eloi, Drancourt, and the height north-westward of Vleugbroek. We took over 6,500 prisoners, principally French.

The enemy re-captured Villers-Bretonneux. Further enemy counter-attacks eastward of the village and at Hangard failed.

Prisoners from this battle area now number 2,400. A German evening official report states:—The enemy's counter-attacks at Mount Kemmel and south of Villers Bretonneux failed heavily.

FRENCH FRONT.

FURIOUS STRUGGLE AT HANGARD.

PARIS, April 27th. A communist states:—We counter-attacked the Germans from Villers-Bretonneux to south of the Lys, this morning and recaptured much of the ground lost yesterday. Despite a desperate resistance by the enemy, who was strongly reinforced, we captured the Monument south of Villers, and penetrated Hangard Wood. We captured the western part of Hangard village.

The battle lasted all day and continued. It was exceptionally violent. The Germans attempted to wrest gains from us at all cost. Despite the heavy losses caused by our fire at each attempt, their battalions attacked seven times north of the Hangard Wood with out causing the French to budge.

The struggle was equally furious at Hangard village, which twice changed hands.

We captured and retained the orchard south of the Lys.

NO CHANGE.

PARIS, April 27th. A communist states:—There is no change on the Villers-Bretonneux Hangard front.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

TWO BRITISH ATTACK FIVE AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS.

LONDON, April 27th.

The Admiralty announces:—Two of our destroyers on the 22nd instant encountered and engaged five Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic. The enemy fled for shelter to the fortified port of Durazzo, pursued by our destroyers, which were reinforced by five more British and one French destroyers. The chase continued until after midnight, when our ships lost touch with the enemy.

Our casualties are seven killed and nineteen wounded. The damage to the enemy is unknown. British air forces on the 23rd instant dropped a ton of bombs with good results on the seaplane base at Durazzo. All our machines returned.

FIGHT IN STRAITS OF OTRANTO.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

A wireless Austrian official report, issued on the night of the 22nd, says:—Our destroyers advanced into the Otranto Straits and seriously damaged an enemy destroyer in an engagement with light forces.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY-LINE OCCUPIED.

PALESTINE, April 27th.

A Hedjaz official message states:—The troops of the King of Hedjaz during the week ending 24th instant, occupied 53 miles of the Hedjaz railway-line, southward of Maan.

OUR FORCE IN SALONIKA.

WITHDRAWAL FROM ADVANCED POSITIONS IN STRUMA VALLEY.

LONDON, April 27th.

A British official message from Salonika states:—We withdraw unmolested on the 15th instant from advanced villages in the Struma Valley, which we had occupied on the 16th instant. The enemy subsequently shelled the villages.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DISSATISFACTION AND DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

AMSTERDAM, April 27th.

Despite the close censorship, a report of the discussion of the Main Committee of the Reichstag reveals a remarkable uprising of feeling among various parties, not only Socialists, against the Military Administration, which is being outspokenly criticised as regards the German fatalities in Ukraine and Belgium, and the arbitrary conduct of the Administration in intervening in the Finnish Civil War in favour of a definite party.

Replying to criticism, Herr Graeff endeavoured to allay the discontent as regards the confiscation of Ukrainian peasants' grain and the wholesale massacre of recalcitrant farmers. He said the action of the military had been in the interest of German consumers.

During a subsequent debate, although particulars are not specified, the gravest charges were made as regards German "autocratic measures and shocking procedures" in Ukraine. The presiding Deputy said if the statements which were made were true it would be necessary to inquire further and he proposed a special sitting for that purpose to be held on Tuesday with the Chancellor present.

QUESTIONS IN REICHSTAG.

PARIS, April 27th.

According to *Forverts*, the military were severely criticised in the Reichstag as regards the policy in the East and West.

Herr Ledebour asked if it was true that great numbers of German soldiers had been drowned in Flanders. Shouts from the Right prevented the reply being heard.

Herr Scheidemann, complaining of the severity of the censorship, instanced the suppression of the reports of proceedings in the Alsace-Lorraine Landtag.

Herr Mueller (Progressive) sarcastically commented on the conflicting German and British accounts of the Zebruggen raid.

Herr Boethem, another Progressive, declared that Germany's policy in the East was a disgrace.

Herr Noske, (Socialist) affirmed that public institutions in Ukraine were being openly mutilated by the Military Command, who actually instructed the soldiers to regard the abolition of democratic institutions as their main task. The soldiers in some cases revolted against such demands.

Herr Ledebour asked why Germany is invading the Crimea to which there was no reply.

GERMANY IN PERSIA.

THE SCUM IS ONLY TAMEABLE BY FORCE.

LONDON, April 27th.

Reuter learns that a number of documents have been discovered in Persia revealing German Agents in Persia in similar guise to those in the United States, who regarded their American hosts as "idiotic Yankees."

The German Vice-Consul at Shiraz wrote:—"I always think of Persians as jelly-fish." He said the Persian leaders were below even the usual Persian level. "This scum is only tameable by force." Correspondence which has been discovered reveals the system of German espionage and the schemes for stirring up agitations against the British.

NEW YORK'S LIBERTY LOAN DAY.

TWO BILLION DOLLAR-MARK PASSED.

NEW YORK, April 27th.

Liberty Loan Day has closed with the greatest enthusiasm. Subscriptions are pouring in, and it is everywhere predicted that the two billion dollars mark has been passed, and that the loans will ultimately be over-subscribed.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

UKRAINE UNDER MILITARY DICTATOR.

AMSTERDAM, April 28th.

In the Reichstag, a Socialist Deputy stated that General von Eichhorn had established a military dictatorship in Ukraine, and for this reason Germany is getting no supplies from that source.

POST-WAR INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 28th.

The final report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on the Commercial and Industrial Policy after the war says that, in view of the shortage of the world tonnage, any policy tending to check the use of the ports by foreign shipping is inexpedient, although it may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping temporarily.

The Committee do not think that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of all raw materials is practicable or economically sound, but a selective policy is necessary, with due regard to probable military needs.

The Committee deem it unwise to aim at exclusion of foreign (other than the present enemy) capital from sharing in the development of the Empire, and recommend legislation compelling the disclosure of foreign interests in particular cases, and that mineral and other properties be not secured by foreign concerns in order to prevent their development and check competition in supply, and that Dominion and Colonial Governments have measures of control over the working of properties where commodities of great imperial importance are concerned. The committee recommends the adoption of a uniform policy by the Governments concerned. It does not recommend special restrictions on participation by aliens, commercially or industrially, but pilots and patent agents should be British-born and the registration of foreign commercial travellers should be considered. Alien concerns should temporarily be subject to police regulations after the war.

The committee are not in favour of the establishment of an Imperial Bank of Industry, but suggest that Government take action to safeguard the development of pivotal industries. The future British economic policy should include wishes of the Dominions, Colonies and India for the re-adjustment and development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom, also an effort to develop trade between the Empire and the Allies. Subject to the Allies agreeing, the present enemy countries shall not, at least temporarily, be allowed to trade with the Empire unrestrictedly before the war, or on equal terms with Allies or neutrals.

The Committee recommend action, similar to the Canadian, against the dumping of goods. Preferential treatment should be accorded the overseas empire in respect of customs duties now or hereafter imposed in the United Kingdom, and other forms of imperial preference should be considered. Protection should be afforded a certain number of industries on the recommendations of a strong independent board. The Committee oppose the metric and decimal coinage systems, and recommend the prohibition and importation of enemy goods for at least a year after the war.

EMBARGO ON TIN FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AMSTERDAM, April 27th.

Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin and tin ore. Henceforth, the United States must rely on Bolivia for supplies.

THE MELTING OF SILVER IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 28th.

The Government's Bill, providing for the melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars has passed the House of Representatives and now goes to the President for signature.

AMERICAN LABOUR PRESIDENT IN CANADA.

ADDRESSES SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 27th.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Labour Federation, has addressed a joint session of the Senate and House of Commons, the only precedents being when last year Mr. Viviani and Mr. Balfour addressed the Joint Sessions.

The *Montreal Gazette* commends Mr. Gompers' patriotic attitude to the war as a lesson to the lukewarmness of certain labour leaders.

THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

THE ADMIRALTY'S THANKS.

LONDON, April 27th.

The Admiralty has issued the following order to the Fleet:—The Admiralty express to all concerned in the gallant and successful enterprise on the Belgian Coast their high admiration of the perfect co-operation and single-minded determination to achieve the object. The displayed daring and singular contempt of death exhibited by those assigned to posts of the greatest danger places this exploit high in the annals of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, and will be a proud memory for the relatives of the fallen.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 28th.

Silver is steady.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BRIGANDS' CAPTIVE RANSOMED.

PEKING, April 27th.

Mr. Kyle has been ransomed after two months' captivity. The brigand leaders are to be incorporated in the Chinese army.

THE SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Government announces that the negotiations with Japan concern only probable necessary joint military operations in the Far East, and denies that Japan is making other demands.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH MILITARY LEADERS.

The Premier is conferring with the military leaders at Hankow, Kiukiang and Pukow. He returns to Peking on Sunday.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON THE NETHERLANDS.

ARMY AND NAVY LEAVE SUSPENDED.

AMSTERDAM, April 27th.

A telegram from The Hague states that Holland has yielded to the German demands for railway facilities across Limburg, provided the traffic is not military, and that the food transported is destined for the civilians.

Leave has been stopped in the Dutch Army and Navy.

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED IN GENERAL.

LONDON, April 27th.

The Limburg Railway mentioned in connection with German demands on Holland connects the Dusseldorf region with Antwerp via Roermond and Weert. The Dutch Second Chamber has been considering the situation in secret session.

It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina received the Dutch Minister from Berlin in special audience.

The Commander of Amsterdam has forbidden soldiers on furlough to travel except on return to their garrisons.

FURTHER GERMAN DEMANDS.

The *Times* states that Holland has acquiesced in the German demand for the use of the Limburg Railway, stipulating that it must not be used for military purposes. Moreover, Germany has made another embarrassing demand as regards shipping facilities, the particulars of which have not transpired.

REMOURED FAILURE OF GERMAN-DUTCH BANKING FIRM.

AMSTERDAM, April 28th.

There is much excitement on the Exchange owing to a rumour that a big German-Dutch banking firm, said to be particularly interested in the Dutch-Indian trade, has failed.

THE RAID ON OSTEND.

LONDON, April 27th.

It is authoritatively stated that though the sifting of the wind and smoke-clouds interposed with the Ostend operation, conditions, still these may have been attended with fruitful results.

Official photographs clearly show that a complete blockade has been effected of the Zebruggen Canal.

The grand total of the casualties on the Meuse will be much below the complement of a battleship.

AUSTRALIA AND MAN-POWER.

SYDNEY, April 28th.

Messrs. Massey, Harris & Co., a large manufacturing firm, are discharging their unmarried employees, declaring that they feel bound to release them for the service of the Empire.

It is reported that other firms are acting similarly.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

NEW YORK, April 28th.

At the annual banquet of the American Newspapers Association, Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, declared that the war must be won, even if it required the calling up of boys under 21, or men under 70.

Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, referring to his recent visit to Europe, affirmed that the *Entente* civilians were supremely confident of the outcome of the struggle.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCES.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Press Bureau states:—The Viceroy of India has nominated Sir Satyendra Nath Sinha to represent India in the forthcoming sessions of the Imperial War Conference and the War Cabinet.

The Maharaja of Patiala, represents the Indian States at the War Conference.

THE WAR.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

ACCOUNT BY "VINDICTIVE'S" CAPTAIN.

LONDON, April 28th.

The papers continue to give full accounts of the magnificent work of the Zebrugge and Ostend enterprises.

The Captain of the *Vindictive* states that before starting, the Admiral signalled "St. George for England," and the *Vindictive* replied, "May we give the dragon's tail a damned good twist." The Captain adds that before the operation every man was informed fully as to the great risk, but not a single man backed out.

"He continued: 'In one ship a certain number of men were to be left, but in almost a mautinous spirit they came before the Captain and refused to leave. So eventually they were taken aboard one of the blockships. All the ships started off at great speed under a wide smoke-screen, created by craft ahead. Meanwhile a heavy bombardment was being carried on by monitors. Emerging from the smoke-screen the Mole of Zebrugge could be seen a hundred yards away. We got alongside the Mole and made efforts to grapple. The *Duffell*, which was following close astern, came up, and in most gallant manner placed her bows against the *Vindictive* and pushed the latter sideways against the Mole. The *Iris* also got alongside two hundred yards ahead of us. There was a heavy swell and the ships were rolling, and our men had to climb along the prows, which was a very perilous task, especially as the ends of these prows were one moment ten feet above the wall and the next moment crashing on to the wall itself. The way the men got ashore was almost supernatural. It was not only a case of bare-foot seamen running along the deck, but of men carrying heavy accoutrements, bombs, Lewis guns, and other things along a very narrow and exceedingly unsteady plank. They went along too, at topmost speed, some 300 or 400 men. They were across in a few minutes on to the Mole, and immediately had to fight their way along the Mole under cover of their barracks. We were close against the wall, only the upper-part of the funnel, masts, etc., being shown. The enemy guns were concentrated on these targets. Many of our casualties were caused by splinters from the upper works. Twenty-five minutes after we were alongside, the blockships were seen rounding the lighthouse, heading for the entrance to the canal, and we knew that the work of covering their entrance had been accomplished. Fifteen minutes later there was a tremendous explosion at the shore end of the Mole, and we knew that our submarine had got in between the piles and the viaduct connecting the Mole and the shore, and we knew, also, that the submarine's crews had blown up the submarine, cutting off the Mole from the shore. The crew got away in a small motor-boat, but the propeller was lost and the skiff had to be paddled against the heavy tide under machine-gunning from only a few feet range. A large number of Germans were on the viaduct a few feet above the submarine firing machine-guns. Everyone of these Germans went up with the viaduct, and the cheer that went up from the men when they saw the terrific explosion was one of the finest things I have ever heard. The only question that the wounded men asked was, 'Have we won?' as if it had been a football match. One poor fellow was lying on the deck with one arm shot off, but he waved the other as I passed, saying, 'The very best luck to you, sir.' The leading blockship ran around close off the entrance to the canal on the edge of the channel and was sunk as far as possible across the channel. She signalled to the other two which went past her in a straight line through the canal entrance and inside the shore line. Rather over an hour after the *Vindictive* got alongside the situation was this:—The blockships had passed in and got to the end of their run and they could not do more. The viaduct had been blown up and the Mole stormed. It would only have meant sacrifice of life for the boarding party to remain longer, so signals to withdraw were given and all that could get away got away. Every man and officer behaved so splendidly that even now it's all over the whole thing seems like a dream."

ADMIRALTY REPORT.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Admiralty has issued a full narrative of the raid on Zebrugge and Ostend, which, in its stirring details, brings into strong relief both the immense difficulties of the task undertaken and the astonishing ingenuity and reckless daring with which they were overcome. The narrative is full of thrilling episodes, experiences of the individual vessels engaged and of the storming party on the Mole. Naturally, the most striking of these are the experiences of the *Vindictive*, which landed the force on the Mole, and her attendant ferryboats, the *Iris* and *Duffell*. As the *Vindictive* lay alongside the Mole, rolling and bumping against its foundation, she was

swept diagonally by machine-guns from both ends of the Mole and by heavy batteries ashore. The landing parties of Marines and bluejackets were gathered on the main and lower decks. Their commanders had both been killed before the word for the assault had been given, but the men were magnificent. They had to rush across away, splintering gangways and drop over the parapet into a field of fire from German machine-guns. Then there was a further drop of sixteen feet on to the Mole itself, but nothing stopped their orderly and speedy landing.

Meanwhile the lower deck had become a shambles. The crew of the howitzer mounted forward had all been killed and a second crew had been likewise destroyed, but a third crew took over the gun. The *Duffell* which was engaged in pressing the *Vindictive* against the Mole, only lost one killed and eight wounded. Meanwhile the *Iris*, which was attempting to make fast to the Mole ahead of the *Vindictive*, was in trouble, as her grapples were not large enough to span the parapet. Two officers climbed ashore and sat astride the parapet trying to fasten the grapples till each was killed. The *Iris* commander had both legs shot off. A single shell piercing the upper deck exploded among fifty-six marines, killing forty-nine and wounding seven. Another explosion in the wardroom used as a hospital, killing four officers and twenty-six men. Altogether the *Iris* lost 77 killed and 105 wounded.

The storming and demolition parties on the Mole met with no resistance apart from the intense and unremitting fire, the Germans having, on the approach of the ships, retired to the shore end of the Mole. The demolition parties carried out their work in perfect order, destroying building after building. Meanwhile the blockships were stealing up to the mouth of the canal. The *Thetis* came first, steaming into a tornado of shells from the shore batteries. The bulk of the crew had already been taken off. Unfortunately, her propeller fouled the net of defences, and rendered her unmanageable. The shore batteries pounded her, and she found herself sinking, still a hundred yards from the mouth of the canal. After signalling invaluable information the Commander drew the charges and sank her.

THE CANAL BLOCKED.

A motor-launch rescued the crew of the *Thetis*, which lost five killed and five wounded. The *Intrepid* and *Epiphania* were more successful. They were steered straight into the canal and beached themselves according to arrangement, one on the eastern bank and the other on the western bank, where they were blown up with their sterns stretching well out across the canal. They are now lying across the canal in a Y position and it is probable the creek they set out to do has been accomplished and the canal effectively blocked. A motor-launch brought away the crew. Officers describe the explosion of the old submarine as the greatest they had ever seen. It tore the jetty in half and left a gap of over a hundred feet.

The claims of one of the launches to have sunk a torpedo-boat alongside the jetty are supported by many observers, including the officers of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, who had seen her mast and funnel across the Mole and noticed them disappear. The *North Star*, one of the three destroyers which guarded the *Vindictive* from enemy destroyers while alongside the Mole, lost her way in the smoke screen, but suddenly emerged into the light of the star-shells and was sunk.

The statement in a German *communiqué* that only a few of the crew could be saved by the Germans is unusually accurate, for the *Phoebe*, another of these destroyers, came up under heavy fire and rescued nearly all the crew. Throughout the operation, the monitors and siege-guns in Flanders heavily bombarded the enemy's batteries.

UNLUCKY AT OSTEND.

A change of wind at Ostend served us even worse than at Zebrugge. Motor-boats had already lit the approaches to and ends of the piers with calcium flares and made a smoke cloud which effectively hid this fact from the enemy. When the wind changed revealing everything to the enemy they extinguished the flares with gunfire. This prevented the blockships finding the entrance and as they were soon in a sinking condition they were compelled to sink themselves about four hundred yards east of the piers, motor-launches removing their crews.

THE DIFFICULTY OF THE OPERATION.

The Admiralty narrative states:—The difficulty of the operation may be gauged from the fact that the enemy batteries from Zebrugge to Ostend number at least 120 heavy guns, which would be able to concentrate on the retiring ships during daylight to a distance of sixteen miles. This imposed as a condition of success that such an operation must be carried out at night time, but not late in the night; it must take place at high-water, with the wind from the right quarter and a calm sea for small craft. Such an operation cannot be rehearsed beforehand, since the essence of it is secrecy.

LUCKY AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Australian Navy was represented in the raid on Zebrugge by an officer and eleven men, who were mostly on the ships that entered the canal. Six landed and fought on the Mole. All twelve escaped, being the only section of their own ship that was without casualty.

A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

LONDON, April 28th.

A high Naval source informs Reuter's Agency that the latest reports show that the Zebrugge operations were completely successful.

KAISER ON THE SCENE.

AMSTERDAM, April 28th.

According to a Berlin telegram the Kaiser visited Zebrugge on the 23rd and inspected the scene of the naval operations. He gathered an account of the fight from a captured British captain of Marines, who said the attack was prepared and started on four occasions, but had to be abandoned owing to the vigilance of the German outpost boats.

ALLIED NAVAL COMMITTEE MEET.

PARIS, April 28th.

The Inter-Allied Naval Committee met this morning, the French Minister of Marine presiding. France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan were represented.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND

HOSTILITY WEAKENING.

LONDON, April 28th.

Correspondents in Ireland suggest that the hostility to conscription is weakening. The Nationalists are beginning to realise that they are merely playing into the hands of the Sinn Fein.

The Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, which editorially is the avowed critic of conscription for Ireland, says that the moment Mr. Dillon seeks to resume the Parliamentary policy of the Nationalist party the present unity will disappear and the responsibility for disturbing it will be attributed to the Nationalists.

The Correspondent says that the no-conscription stampede has excited an answering heat from the other side, otherwise it is impossible to account for the marked improvement of Irish recruiting which is accompanying the triumph of Bolshevism. Moreover, the country is full of Americans, whose rage against the parochialism of Catholic Ireland is a stimulating corrective. They hope the Lord Mayor of Dublin will be given every facility to go to Washington, for they are confident he would not be permitted to land.

The Correspondent continues: "I am as sound and firm on Home Rule as any outside Ireland, but when I compare the conditions now prevailing in Ireland with those of all other countries in Europe I am impatient. The parrot repetition is heard on all sides in Ireland that 'The people are kept down by John Bull,' but races, dances and banquets continue as usual, food and luxuries are abundant, and farmers are so prosperous that they hardly know where the money is coming from."

SINN FEINER DEPORTED.

LONDON, April 28th.

Mr. Dymally Lynch, the Sinn Fein Food Director, has been deported from Ireland, probably to America.

LORD WIMBORNE RETIRING.

LONDON, April 28th.

It is rumoured that Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is retiring.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 28th.

Continuing his speech in the House of Commons on munitions, Mr. Churchill paid a warm tribute to the work of the three-quarters of a million women munitioners, to whom nine-tenths of the whole manufacture of shells was due. We are now turning out more aeroplanes per week than the whole of 1914, more per month than 1915, more per quarter than 1916 and the output in 1918 would be several times the output of 1917. The quality had in every way improved. He confidently anticipated supremacy in our air service among the Allies and an increased superiority over the enemy. Regarding poisonous gas the officers concerned with it told him that "undoubtedly our gases killed more Germans than German gases had killed our men, but the German irritant gases inflicted more casualties of a comparatively transient nature. Our gas masks were the best in the world. We supplied them by the million, not only to our own men, but to the Italians, and had large stores available for the Americans. We were now producing guns as rapidly as they could be forged. We would have sufficient guns in 1918 to fire more than all the ammunition we could manufacture. All the great armies in the later stage of this war would be fully supplied with guns and shells, but gunners would be the limited factor in artillery development. Thus there was ground for believing that the German captures of guns would not be so much to them as some were of the opinion. In conclusion Mr. Churchill said:—"Look where you will you will not get at the bottom of the resources of Great Britain. No demand is too sudden to be met, no need is too unexpected to be supplied, no strain is too prolonged for the patience of our people, and no suffering can daunt our hearts."

GERMANY'S CENTRAL AFRICA SCHEME.

ZURICH, April 28th.

Hans Meyer, Professor of Colonial Geography at Leipzig, has published an important work on the Portuguese Colonial Empire, in which he demands that at the conclusion of peace Germany should seize Portugal's colonies in order to build up Germany's African possessions. He says:—"Germany's greatest Colonial peace aim must be the construction of a united Central Africa, resting on the four pillars of Togoland, Cameroons, East Africa and South-West Africa, stretching from the Atlantic to

the Indian Ocean and taking in intermediate enemy territory, thus forming with the old colonies a solid continental block. How far French, West Africa and British territory in East and West Africa, should be included will depend on the further course of the war."

Continuing, Professor Hans Meyer states that German Central Africa could not exist without a strong chain of naval stations in which would be included St. Thomas, Portuguese Guinea, Madeira and the Azores. These would afford extraordinarily important outposts for controlling world traffic. The writer forebodings determined Allied and American opposition, but concludes that Germany must take by force what she requires for realising her world political aims.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

GERMAN POLICY CANNOT DEVIATE.

AMSTERDAM, April 28th.

Captain von Salzmann, writing in the *Vossische Zeitung*, anent the attack on Zebrugge, describes it as "damned plucky" but proceeds to address a remarkable threat to Holland on the ground that the attack clearly indicates that neutrals are greatly menaced by the British. He states that Holland can still keep out of the war, but she must realise that there is an end to German patience, and when her existence is at stake there cannot be hesitation. "Let Holland reflect on this. In these critical hours our policy cannot deviate. There is no way out."

GERMAN PRESS AGGRESSIVE.

LATER.

The *Handelsblad* urges the Government to adhere to its demand that a Dutch Commission shall investigate the use to which sand and gravel are put in Belgium before allowing their transit. "The fact that new facilities are being asked for when an offensive is in full swing should make the Government cautious."

The *Ind* says the aggressiveness of the German Press towards Holland and the military spirit of the German people are causing grave anxiety, nevertheless, Holland must oppose the transport of sand and gravel for military purposes.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM BERLIN.

THE HAGUE, April 28th.

The Dutch Minister has arrived from Berlin.

GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

AMSTERDAM, April 28th.

In the Prussian Lower House, Herr Hofer (Socialist) said that Prince Lieknovsky's memoir proved that the German Government was responsible for the war. The Vice-President called Herr Hofer to order.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

FOOD SITUATION CRITICAL.

LONDON, April 28th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—A notice addressed to Council Deputies in the corn provinces says:—"The food situation in Petrograd is again critical. Only one day's supplies are available, and urgently ask for help."

FINNS PROTEST TO ALLIES.

LONDON, April 28th.

Reuter is informed that a delegation of the Finnish Socialist Republic has protested to the Allies as follows:—"The leaders of the anti-revolutionary White Guard of Finland have publicly declared themselves unable to crush the workers and the Government without the aid of German militarists, in return for which they have sold the country to Germany, who began military occupation and the destruction of the whole labour movement, and permitted the systematic murder of war prisoners and wounded in hospitals and non-combatant leaders."

POLITICAL CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

AMSTERDAM, April 28th.

Count Szereyvis' attempt to form a Hungarian Cabinet has failed.

STROMBOLI ACTIVE.

ROME, April 28th.

Stromboli is violently erupting and the vineyards on the east part of the island have caught fire.

NEW MINISTER OF AIR FORCES.

LONDON, April 28th.

Sir William Weir is mentioned as successor to Lord Rothermere.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 28th.

Silver is quoted at 49s. There is a smallness of supplies and the market is firm.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



WAR BOND DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES).

TICKETS \$5 each, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

With reference to the Original Prospectus issued in connection with the above, it has now been decided that—

- 1.—The value of tickets to be sold shall be limited to \$500,000 (Hongkong Currency).
- 2.—The sale of tickets will be extended two months, and will therefore close in Hongkong on Wednesday, 12th June, 1918. Sellers of tickets are requested to send their returns and remittances to reach Hongkong by that date.
- 3.—Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.
- 4.—Notwithstanding the extension of the selling period, it has been arranged that the Bonds of the Hongkong Government War Loan of 1916 that are paid as prizes shall bear interest from 1st May, 1918, and the first half-yearly payment of interest will be due on 1st November, 1918.
- 5.—Lists of Winning Numbers will be despatch to all selling centres as soon as possible after the Drawing, the date of which will be announced later by advertisement.

By Order of the Committee,

H. C. SANDFORD (Hon. Treasurer),

CHAS. BESWICK (Hon. Secretary),

St. George's "War Bonds" Drawing.

TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs, and Leading Stores.

[1947]

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 For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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C. N. C.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 1st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TAMSUI"	On 2nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th May, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bank Place).

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. GODDARD & TAYLOR, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	SAT. 16th June 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CEYLON MARU ... 10,000 tons	Mon. 29th April

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